The Effect of Y-Radiation of Co60 on the Permeability SOV/76-33-7-30/40

The second second and analysis of the second second

tal results (Tables 1,2) indicate the following: The diffusion coefficient (DC) slightly drops with an increase in the radiation dose, and the permeability coefficient and solubility (S) rise considerably. The former is explained by a transition of (I) from the crystalline to the amorphous phase as well as by a concentration of (I) due to a lattice-like polymerization during the formation of transverse compounds. The increase in the (S) of steam in (I) is ascribed to the formation of polar groups under the influence of -radiations, which furthermore results in rising permeability of steam. The vigorous increase in the polarity of (I) after irradiation is confirmed by the rise of the quantity tg δ . Irradiation of (I)-insulations for improving their resistivity to heat should be carried out in vacuum or inert atmosphere. A method devised earlier for determining the water permeability of polymeric films by means of tritium-marked water is very sensitive to structural changes of the polymer occurring in radiolysis. This method may be employed for corresponding tests. In conclusion, the authors thank V. L. Karpov, Yu. M. Malinskiy, and A. S. Fridman for their assistance. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and to refer-

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

The Effect of X-Radiation of Co on the Permeability of Polyethylene for Steam 507/76-33-7-30/40

ences, 7 of which are Soviet.

4. 表示的程序,然后把比较的表现不够可能,可可能因为<mark>被照像,在在</mark>所以使出现,然后的是不是是不是是不是不是不是一个,只是是这个

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of

Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Scienti-

fic Research Institute for Cable Industry)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

80816

21.5011

\$/025/60/000/06/04/012

AUTHOR:

Finkel', E.E., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

Creative Radiations

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', 1960, No. 6, pp 11 - 16

TEXT: Popular explanations are given for the polymerization process under the effect of gamma-ray irradiation on the samples of polyethylene, polymethylacrylate, vulcanization, etc. A pilot installation is under construction in the USSR for polymerization of polyethylene. The purpose is to find the most advantageous techniques for the future, when atomic power plants of high capacity will be working, making waste from the reactors available as radioactive source. An idea is shown in illustration (p 15) where indium becomes a gamma-ray source by passing the active reactor zone within a circulation in a "radiation contour". Radiation cracking of hydrocarbons is said to be solved soon and will replace the conventional thermal and catalytic cracking. Radioactive chemical sources of electric power are also expected. One possible process scheme for obtaining organic glassis shown in illustration (insert after p 16). New silicone rubber is mentioned, subjected to

Card 1/2

Creative Radiations

S/025/60/000/06/04/012

irradiation and made suitable for use in a temperature range of -1000 and +300°C and resistant against gasolin and oil. There are 8 illustrations.

Card 2/2

28 (5) AUTHORS:

Karpov, V. L., Malinskiy, Yu. M., Mitrofanova, L. V., Finkel', E. E., Fridman, A. S.

S/032/60/026/01/034/052

B010/B006

TITLE:

Device for Determination of the Thermal Stability of Polyethylene- or Rubber Cable Insulations

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 1, pp 102 - 103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The device mentioned in the title (Fig 1) consists essentially of an H-shaped frame standing on a steel plate. The latter has an opening in the middle of the crossbeam, through which the post with the loading weights is guided. At its top end, the post is fitted with a plate which transmits the pressure to the sample by means of two inset rodlets. The sample (a piece of cable with the insulation to be tested) is supported by two rodlets also. To indicate subsidence (sample deformation) of the last-mentioned plate by the indicator, the indicator is placed on the plate. Except for the indicator, the device is put in a thermostat, rendering possible sample heating at various rates up to 230°. The thermomechanical curves obtained for samples of high- and low-pressure polyethylene by means of the device described above

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

Device for Determination of the Thermal Stability S/032/60/026/01/034/052 of Polyethylene- or Rubber Cable Insulations B010/B006

are given (Fig 2). The relative measuring error of this device is ± 5% at the maximum. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

84637

S/076/60/034/010/019/022 B015/B064

21.5200 AUTHOR:

Finkel', E. E.

TITLE: Messurement of

Measurement of the Radioactivity of the Vapors of Gasoline and Benzene That Were Tagged With Tritium or Carbon-14

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 2365 - 2366

TEXT: The counter- and charge characteristics of the CBC-2 (SBS-2) and CBC-5 (SBS-5) Geiger counters filled with benzene- or gasoline vapor were investigated. It was found that at a vapor pressure of between 5-25 mm Hg of the counter filled with the mentioned vapors, the plateau is at least 200 v long at an inclination of less than 5% per 100 v. Thus, it is possible to use gasoline- or benzene vapor, as well as ethanol or butane (Ref. 1) to fill Geiger-Müller counters when measuring the radioactivity of tritium- or C¹⁴ tagged substances. The maximum counting rate is in the above case 5000-6000 pulses/min, the dead time approximately 9.6·10⁻⁴ seconds. D. S. Parfenova took part in the experiments. There are Card 1/2

84637

Measurement of the Radioactivity of the Vapors of Gasoline and Benzene That Were Tagged With Tritium or Carbon-14

S/076/60/034/010/019/022 B015/B064

3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1960

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, N.G.; PROKHOROV, V.A.; CIMUTOV, K.V.; FINKEL', E.E., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Use of electronic equipment and circuits in physical chemistry] Primenenic elektronnykh priborov i skhem v fiziko-khimicheskom issledovanii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 552 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

3312h 15.8520 \$/638/61/001/000/055/056 B125/B104 9,2165 (1001,1331,1492) AUTHORS: Karpov, V. L., Malinskiy, Yu. M., Mitrofanova, L. V., Slinitsyn, S. T., Finkel', E. E., Fridman, A. S. Chernetsoy TITLE: Increase of the thermal stability of polyethylen-insulated lines by ionizing radiation Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, SOURCE: 1961, 383-389 TEXT: A copper wire 1 mm in diameter and insulated with 0.5 mm of polyethylene was irradiated by a Co⁶⁰ gamma radiation source of 20,000 g-equ. Ra in a vacuum as well as by an electron linear accelerator in the air. The thermal stability of the irradiated samples was determined by the analysis of the thermomechanical curves, i.e., of the time dependence of deformation under given load and with the temperature rising by a constant rate of 50 deg/hr, using a specially built device. The deformation that was attained is a measure of thermal stability at given temperature and load. The lifetime of the workpiece can be estimated from

3: 33121: \$/638/61/001/000/055/056 Increase of the thermal stability ... B125/B104 the time dependence of deformation (likewise measurable by the abovemontioned device) at constant temperature and load. At increased temperatures the deformation is the lower, the higher the radiation dose, and remains practically constant up to 250°C. The restriction of deformation under a load of 0.5 kg to about half the radial thickness by irradiation with doses of 100-150 Mrad or by irradiation with 1-MeV (15 $\mu a/cm^2$) electrons for 2-4 min guarantees the usability of lines above 80°C. The final deformation is increased by a load increase without any change of its nature. The line still remains efficient if the load is quadrupled. The amount of final deformation is not affected by the rate of temperature increase over a wide range. The deformation is only little temperature-dependent under both long and brief load action. A line with irradiated insulation can be exposed to 180°C for at least 4 hrs, and remains efficient for some hours even at 230-250°C. If suitable stabilizers are introduced into polyethylene, the maximum operating time in this temperature range can probably be increased considerably, and the line can be exposed to even higher temperatures for a short time. The increased thermal stability improves the reliability of insulated wires at high temperatures, especially in the case of breakdown, and increases

3

3312l₁ S/638/61/001/000/055/056 B125/B104

Increase of the thermal stability ...

the operating time at normal temperatures. Gamma irradiation in vacuo increases the stability at 20° and 90°C, while doses of more than 200 Kradreduce it. The irradiation of 0.4 mm thick samples in the air reduces the relative slengation and also the tensile strength at 20° and 90°. The best strength properties are achieved by irradiation in vacuo with doses of up to 100 Krad. The tensile strength of an insulation irradiated with fast electrons are presented in Table 1. Tensile strength, renistance to front, electric breakdown and electrical resistance of a sample irradiated with a gamma dose of 100 Mrad or, equivalently, with 1-Mv electrons for 2-4 min were fully satisfactory. The resistance of line insulation to with electrons are more resistant in this respect than samples irradiated with an equivalent gamma dose. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to Englishlanguage publications read as follows: Dolle M., Kelling C. D., Rose D. J. J. Am. Chom. Soc., 76, 4304, 1954; Charlesby A., Bain, T. Brit. Plastics,

Card 3/4

ġ.

3312h S/638/61/001/000/055/056 Increase of the thermal stability ... B125/B104 Cosudarstvennyy n.-i. institut kabel'noy promychlennosti (State Scientific Research Institute of Cable Industry). ASSOCIATION: N.-i. fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Earpova (Scientific Physicochemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov). Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin) Table 1. Tensile strengths of insulations irradiated with fact electrodes. Legend: (1) irradiation technique; (2) nonirradiated material; (3) voltage; (4) exposure (min); (5) tensile strength, kg/cm²; '(6) relative elongation, %. Heosa? Напряжение (З) Режим облучения 1 Afe Ашинэя (4) натерная 2 4 | 8 | 16 | 0.5 | БСопротивление раз-рыну, кајема 6) Относительное удан-160 131 158 154 168 150 143 131 450 452 221 461 357 266 165 106 38 Card 4/4

。 "是是这些,我们就是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,他们

IF OFMI	36539	7
15.8500 N.8060	8/081/62/000/006/098/117 B162/B101	
AUTHORS:	Parfenova, D. S., Sokolova, Z. F., Finkel', E. E., Chautov, K. V.	
TITLE:	Study of the effect of ionizing radiation on the moisture penetrability of polyethylene	
PERIODICAL:	Referativnyy shurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 614, abstract 6P31, (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, v. II, 1959, Tashkent, UzSSR, 1961, 389-595)	15
EXT: An inverse with	estigation is made of the moisture penetrability of polyethylen	
established to dightly, which he drop in to lensity of pol- the rise in pol- ydroxyl group	nat the diffusion coefficient after irradiation in air drops le the coefficients of penetrability and solubility increase. The diffusion coefficient is associated with the increase in the through cross-linking as a result of irradiation. Disrity, i.e., the development of carbonyl, carboxyl, and is in the polymer, and its conversion from a hydrophobic a hydrophilic one. The increase in the soefficient of	20 25

Study of the ef	fect of ionizing	S/081/62/000/006/098/ B162/B101	117
substantial inc	rability is connected with the crease in polarity of polyetheasurements of the dielectric translation.	he rise in solubility. The	
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S/844/62/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

AUTHORS: Karpov, V. L., Leshchenko, S. S., Mitrofanova, L. V. and Finkel', E. E.

TITLE: The effect of various additives on radiational crosslinking and thermal stability of irradiated polyethylene (PE)

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khmii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 547-553

TEXT: The aim of this work was to find suitable stabilizers for irradiated PE and thus increase its useful life at higher temperatures. The additives, i.e. soots and silica gels, a copolymer of phenol and styrene, $H_2N\cdot C_6H_4\cdot N(C_6H_5)_2$, dinaphthylmethane, dibutyl Sn maleate, dibutyl Sn stereate, dibutyl maleate, β -naphthol, and phenyl- γ -naphthylamine were mixed into PE by rolling and hot-pressing, in amounts of 1 - 15 parts by weight. The specimens were

Card 1/3

S/844/62/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

The effect of various ...

irradiated in air and vacuum (~100 Mrad, at '0.6 - 0.8 Mrad/hr), and their thermomechanical properties were studied at 150, 200 or 300°C. Channel and 'Vulcan' soots, the phenol-styrene copolymers NH₂.C₆H₄.-N(C₆H₅)₂, and silica gel 'Aerosol' exerted no stabilizing action on PE; additives containing aromatic groups exerted a pronounced antiradiation action; additions of silica gel type 'A' (SiO₂ containing uni- and polyvalent metallic admixtures) and of the organotin compounds exerted a strong stabilizing effect. The specimens containing 10 parts by weight of the above stabilizers had their useful life prolonged from 6 to 60 hours at 200°C and from 200 to 1500 hrs at 150°C. The effects of stabilizers depended on their content, the medium (air or vacuum) and temperature. Additives containing aromatic groups thus prevent cross-linking on irradiation but do not inhibit oxidative ageing processes, and vice versa. Organotin derivatives may participate in reactions proceeding through hydroperoxide radicals and leading to the formation of a network with oxygen bridges. The assistance of N. I. Sheverdina and L. V. Abramova,

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4

The effect of various ...

8/844/52/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

who supplied the organotin compounds, is acknowledged. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut L. Ya. Karpova; NII kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov; NII of the Cable Industry)

Card 3/3

DZHAGATSPANYAN, Rafael' Vachaganovich; ROMM, Rudol'f Filippovich;

TATOCHENKO, Lev Kirillovich; FINKEL', E.E., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Application of radioisotopes to the control of chemical processes] Primenenie radioaktivnykh izotopov dlia kontrolia khimicheskikh protsessov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 343 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

(Automatic control)

ALEXSANDROV, A. Yu.; ERLYANT, S.M.; KARPOV, V.L.; LESHCHFNKO, S.S.; OKHLOEYSTIN, O.Yu.; FINKEL, E.E.; SHPINEL, V.S.

Study by the Mössbauer effect of the behavior of dibutyltin dimelate as stabilizer in the irradiation of polyethylene.

Vysokom. soed. 6 no.11:2105-2107 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

EPF(c)/ENT(m)/ENP(j)/T/ENA(h)/ENA(1) RPL L 00747-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5020964 UR/0190/65/007/008/1319/1322 AUTHOR: Karpov. V. L.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Mitrofanova, L. V. 44.55 TITLE: Characteristics of the radiation crosslinkage of certain polyolefins and their copolymers in a nitrous oxide medium SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1319-1322 TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymer, nitrogen ABSTRACT: The effect of nitrous oxide on the radiation crosslinkage of polyethylene, polypropylene and an ethylene-propylene copolymer was investigated by the extraction method. It was shown that nitrous oxide accelerates this process in comparison to radiation crosslinkage attained in vacuum. The greatest acceleration was noted in polypropylene, from which it was concluded that the increased radiation crosslinkage yield is associated with the suppression of degradation. The acceleration effect in polyethylene was smaller since the prevailing process, upon its irradiation, is crosslinking and not degradation. It was suggested that

L 00747-66 ACCESSION NR: AP502096	4		
the mechanism of energy d proposed by J. Okada (J. A other polyolefins. Orig. ar	issipation from polyisobutyle Appl. Polymer Sci. 7, 1731,	ene to nitrous oxide, 1963), obtains for the	The state of the s
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khir chemical Institute) Nauchno	nicheskiy institut im. L. Ya.	۹۴٬۶۶٬ . Karpova (Physico- abel'noy promyshlennosti	To be the second
SUBMITTED: 22Aug64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: GC, N	
NR REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 000		
290			

L 64695-65 E-TT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMP(j)/EMA(n)/EWA(1) GG/RM	
ACCESSION NR: AR5012288 UR/0058/65/000/003/D075/D075	
AUTHOR: Yegorova, Z. S.; Slovokhotova, N. A.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Karpov, V. L.;	
The state of the s	
 TITLE: Spectral investigation of changes caused by ionizing radiation in polyethy-	
CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 503-510	
TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, antioxidant additive, spectrographic analysis, ionizing irradiation, ir spectrum	:
TRANSLATION: It is found that the addition of tip dibutyl maleate reduces the oxidation rate of polyethylene during thermal aging and when it is subjected to ioniz	, j
 ing radiation in air. A shift in the carboxyl ion band in the infrared spectrum from 1615 cm ⁻¹ for untreated polyethylene with tin dibutyl maleate to 1595 cm ⁻¹ after irradiation in a vacuum indicates that the polymer radical is joined to the tin	
atom to form a trialkyl tin salt. This is used as a basis to explain the antioxi-	
Card 1/2	

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dative eff aging and	ect of tin dibu	tyl maleate as an addit	tive to polyethylene di	
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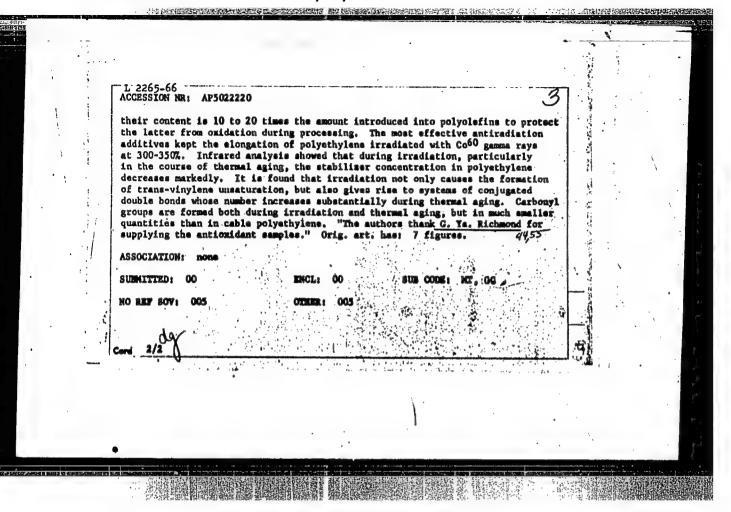
KARPOV, V.L.; LESHCHENKO, S.S.; MITROFANOVA, L.V.; FINKEL', E.E.

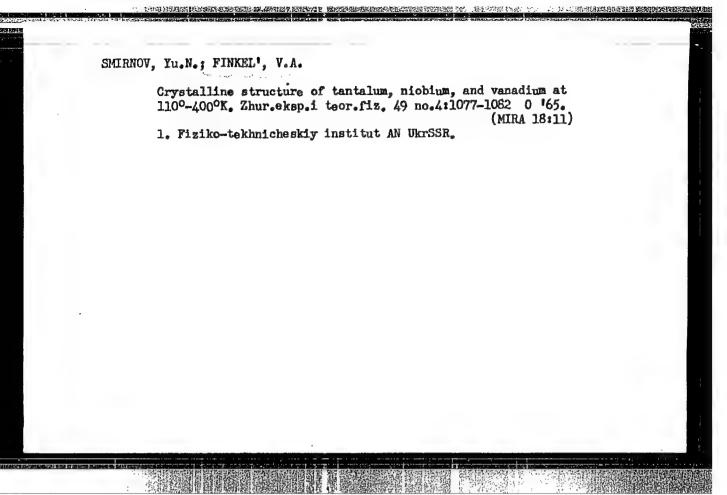
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Characteristics of radiation-induced cross-linking of some polyolefins and their copolymers in an N20 medium. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1319-1322 Ag 165. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova AN SSSR Moskva, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.

**************************************	L 2265-66 _EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/EM ACCESSION NR: AP5022220 UR/0191/65/000/009/0008/0012 678.742.2.01:539.12.04:678.048 AUTHOR: Gladkova, G. I.; Yegorova, Z. S.; Karpov, V. L.; Leshchanko, S. S.; Mitrofanova, L. V.//Slovokhotova, N. A.; Finkel', E. E. Cherntsov, S. H. W. TITLE: Thermal stabilisation of irradiated polyethylens by industrial anti- oxidants SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 8-12 TOPIC TAGS: antioxidant additive, polyethylens, antirad additive, gamen radiation, radiation effect ABSTRACT: The following industrial antioxidants were introduced into polyethylens in amounts of 2, 5, and 10%: 2,2'-methylensbis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); in amounts of 2, 5, and 10%: 2,2'-methylensbis(4-athyl-6-tert-
•	4,4'-methylenebla(2'methyl-M'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (nonox ZA); 4,4'-thillough the of P-24
	(P-24 being a phenoi-stylens samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostate diamind. The polyethylens samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostate diamind. The polyethylens samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostate and tensing. The polyethylens of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at 150 and 150 an
	(p-24 being a phenoi-stylens samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostates





 L 06456-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) LJP(c) GG/RM ACC NR: AP6024546 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/001/0064/0066
AUTHOR: Berlyant, S. M.; Drozdov, V. Ye.; Finkel', E. E.; Orlenko, P. A.; Suroyegin, L. M.; Breger, A. Kh.; Karpov, V. L.; Zorin; V. A.
ORG: none TITLE: Large-scale radiation cross linking of polyethylene insulation of cable products SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 64-66
TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, polyethylene, polymer cross linking, insulated wire, electric cable/ KP gamma ray apparatus
ABSTRACT: In view of the many advantages resulting from the use of irradiated thermally stabilized polyethylene as insulation in cables, the authors describe apparatus developed for the irradiation of such insulation, for use in geophysical cables for very deep well drilling (o.d. 6.5 mm, length ~9 km, weight ~380 kg, volume ~ 400 l), capable of withstanding temperatures up to 200C and pressures higher than 300 atm. The entire cable was wound on a drum and exposed to 7 radiation from Co ⁶⁰ (total activity 180,000 g-equivalent of radium) from the KP-200 apparatus. Measures taken to ensure uniformity of the gamma radiation, which is an essential factor in the success of the operation, are described. The required dose was 140 Mrad (±10%). At a dose intensity of 63 r/sec and an irradiation time of 610 hr, the productivity of the apparatus was 0.7 kg/hr and the efficiency ~13%. The ~uthors thank G. N. Lisov
Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039.55: 541.15

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for partic	ipating in L. K. Topil	the developm !skiy, Yu. D	ent of the Kozlov, a	apparatus, e nd the late	N. A. Kuzne	tsov for h	elp
with the e	xperiments.	Orig. art.	has: 3 fi	gures.		•	
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Card 2/2	La				•	•	

FINKEL E. Ya.

AID P - 4847

Subject

USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1

Pub. 103 - 7/26

Authors

Stayev, K. P. and E. Ya. Finkel

Title

Highly efficient method of knurling standard threads

Periodical

Stan. i instr., 2, 21-23, F 1956

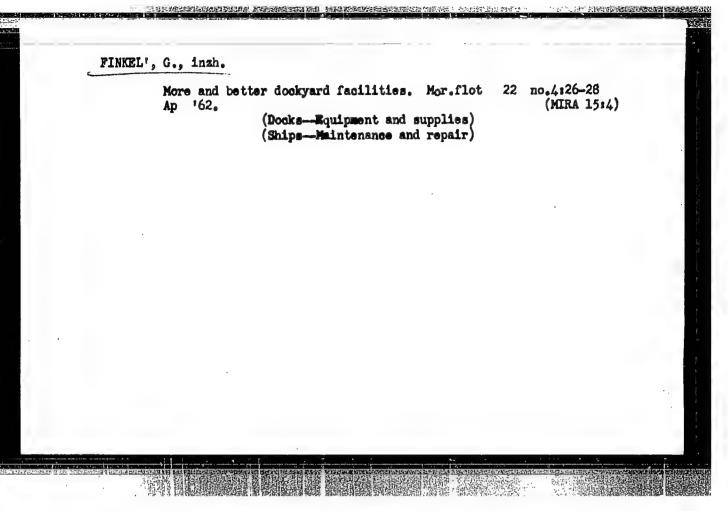
Abstract

The authors describe an automatic machine designed by them for knurling helical threads and other profile cutting on rolling blanks. They also discuss the SF-3 experimental machine tool designed by the Moscow Machine-tool Building Institute specifically for knurling M8 to M10 threads on various bolts, with a capacity of up to 400 pieces per minute. Two photos, 2 tables and 1 drawing.

Institution : As above

Submitted

No date



"Shipbuilding materials and ship repairs" by V.M. Sheluchenko. Reviewed by G. Finkel', Mor. flot 23 no.1143 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4) (Shipbuilding materials) (Ships—Maintenance and repair) (Sheluchenko, V. M.)

FINKEL!, G.M.

Automatic control of the process of grinding clinker in mills with a separator. TSement 28 no.6:20-21 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen obshchestvennogo sodeystviya zhuranala: "TSement" pri Novorossiykom tsementnom kombinate. (Automatic control) (Cement)

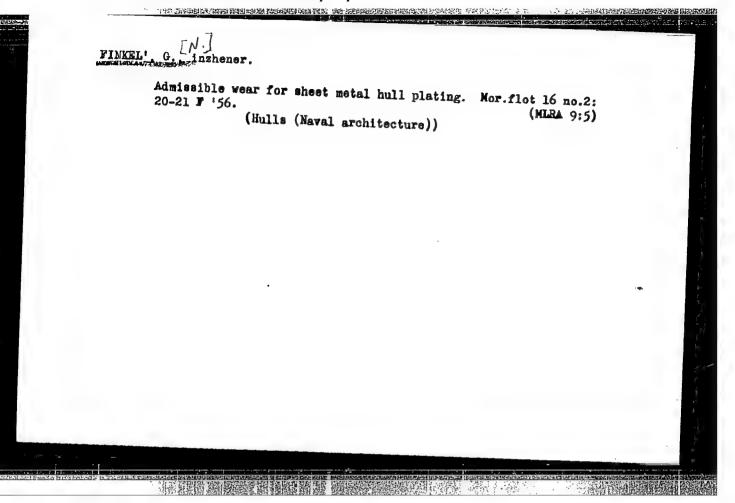
ANDREYEV, K.P.; VLADIMIROVA, N.I.; REZUKHINA, A.V.; ZINGEL', M.A.; FINKEL', G.M.

Flotation method of isolating yeasts from yeast beer.

Flotation method of isolating yeasts from yeast beer. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.3:11-14 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

STOLYARSKIY, Lev L'vovich. Prinimal uchastiye GLOZMAN, M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; ADLERSHTEYN, L.TS., inzh., retsenzent; FINKEL', G.N., inzh., retsenzent; RIMMER, A.I., inzh., nauchn. red.; KOMAROVA, N.P., red.

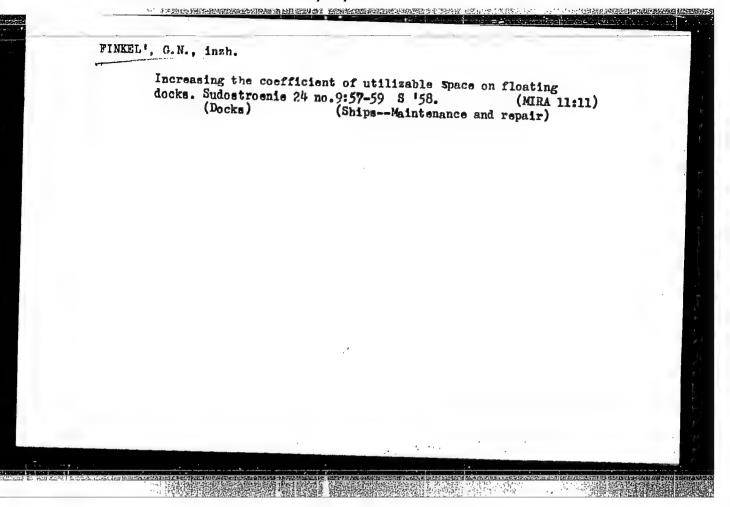
[Verifying operations in the finishing stages of shipbuilding and in ship repair] Froverochnye raboty pri dostroike i remonte sudev. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:8)



。 (117)是認用用地面,此時最終的位置有數据的學問題的因為可能的的語言的認識的過去。 117)

FINKEL', G., inzhener.

Practice in protecting hulls from corresion. Mor.flot 16 no.8:14-15 Ag '56. (Ships--Maintenance and repair) (MLRA 9:10)



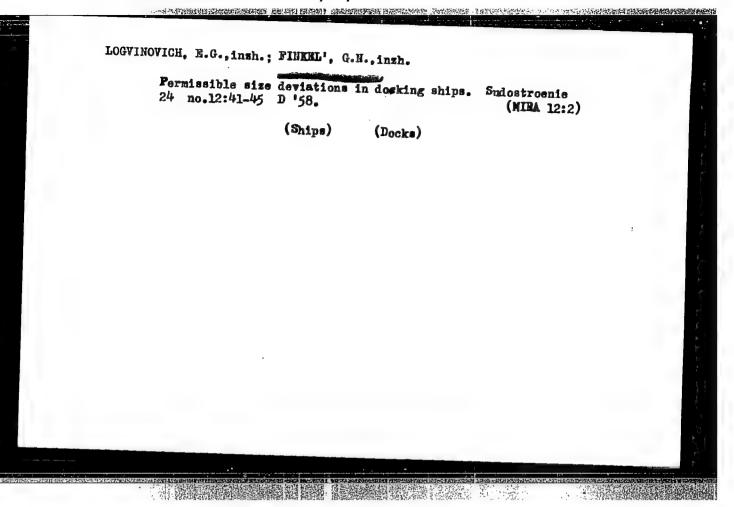
FINKEL', G. inzh.-kapitan 3-go ranga

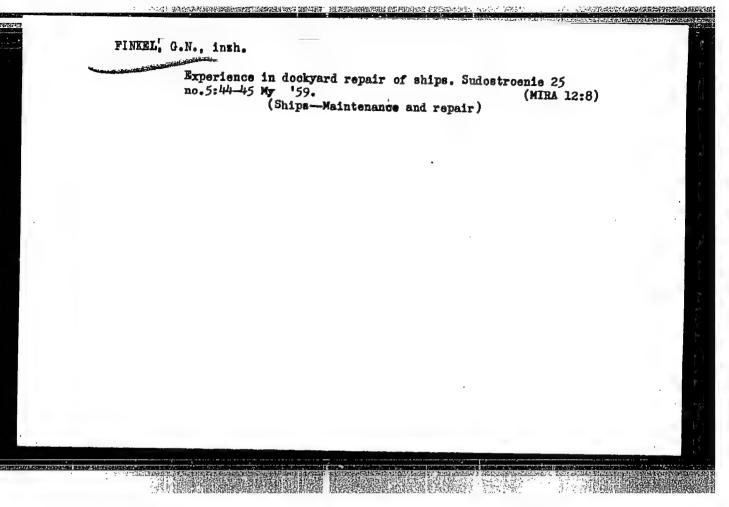
Methods of speeding up ship repairing and reducing its costs.

Mor. flot 18 no.8:11 Ag '58.

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)





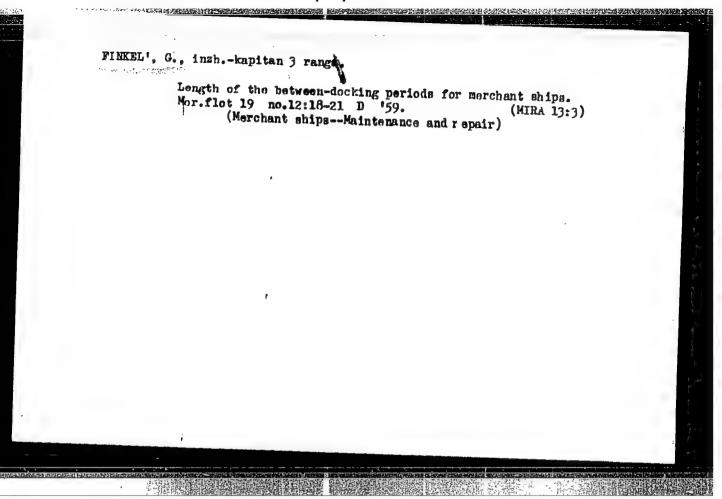
PINKEL', G.N., insh.

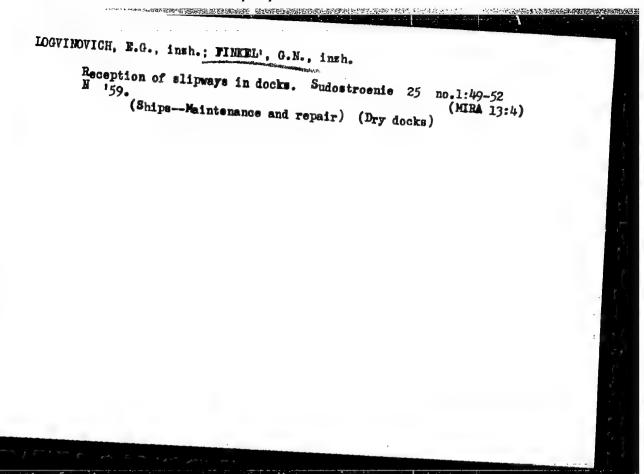
Paperience in using ethinyl paints. Sudostroenie 2th do. 6:49-50

Je '58.

(Ships--Painting)

(MIRA 11:8)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

FINKEL', Genrikh Nokhmanovich; DROZHZHIN, K.M., insh., retsenzent; SHNBYDER,
K.M., retsenzent; STOLIARSKIY, L.L., red.; SHISHKOYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Organization of repid floating dock repairing of ships] Organizatinis skorostnogo dokovogo remonts sudov. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1960. 75 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

Andreyeva, N.V., inzh.; Finkel', G.N., inzh.

Launching and ship-raising structures in capitalist countries
[from foreign journals]. Sudostroenie 27 no.11:62-65 N '61.

(Shipyards)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

FINKEL¹, G.N., inzh.

Building of floating docks in the German Federal Republic. Sudostroenie (MIRA 16:3)

(Germany, West—Floating docks)

LOVYAGIN, Milhail Aleksand ovich; KORSAKOV, Vadim Mikhaylovich [deceased]; KAGANER, Yako Borisovich; GARIK, Eduzid Rikolayevich; VYDREVICH, (ersh Itskovich; EDECAR), Aleksandr L'vovich; BRAYNIN, Abram Isaakovich; GUBKIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich; FINKEL', G.N., retsenzent; FOMENKO, O.A., retsenzent; KLIORINA, T.A., red.

COMPANY REPORTED TO A STATE OF THE STATE OF

[Metallic floating docks] Metallicheskie plavuchie doki. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 335 p. (MIRA 18:1)

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FINKEL', G.N., inzhener-kapitan 3-go range

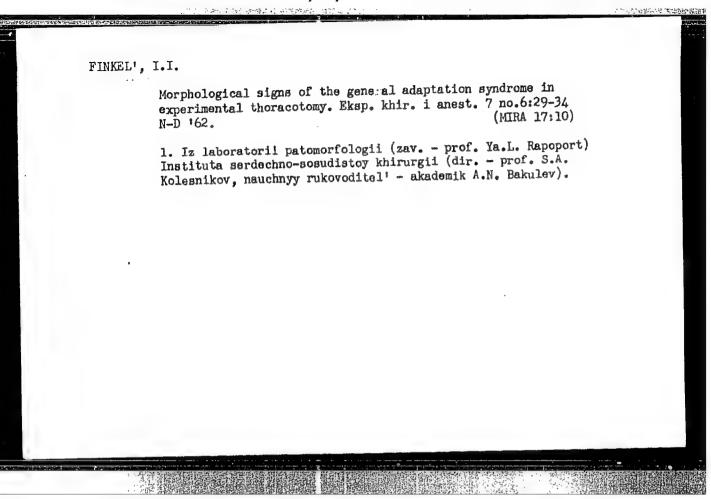
Increasing the capacity of docks by the sluiding method. Mr. shor. 47 no.7:81-85 Jl '64. (With 18:7)

FINKEL', I., inzh.

Dust removal system of roller mills and the driving mechanism of sifters have been improved at the Baku Flour Mill No.2. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.2:22-23 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Bakinskaya mel'nitsa No.2. (Baku-Flour mills)

	EL ^t , I. I.	DECEASED	1963
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)			

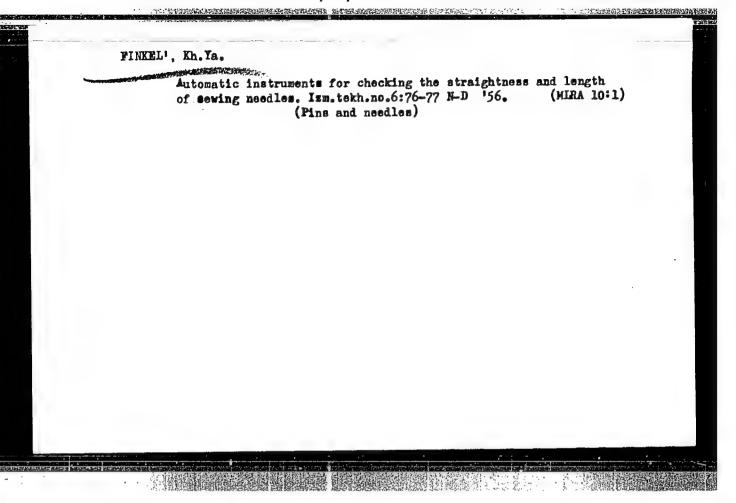


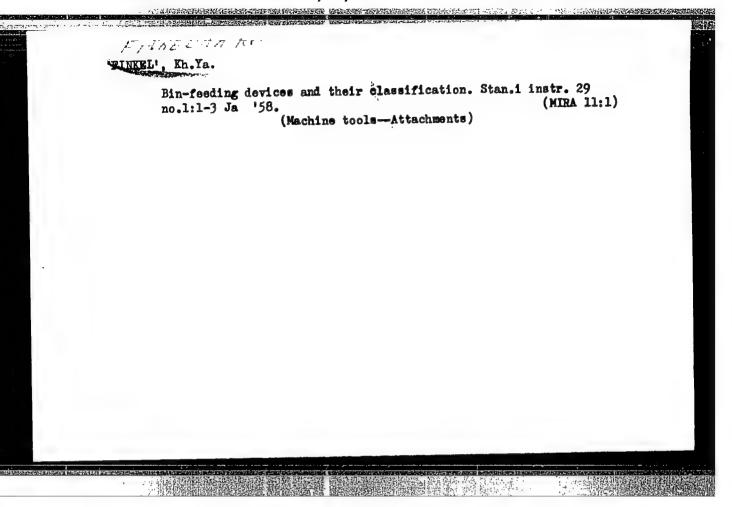
BOBROV, A.I.; FINKEL', I.M.,

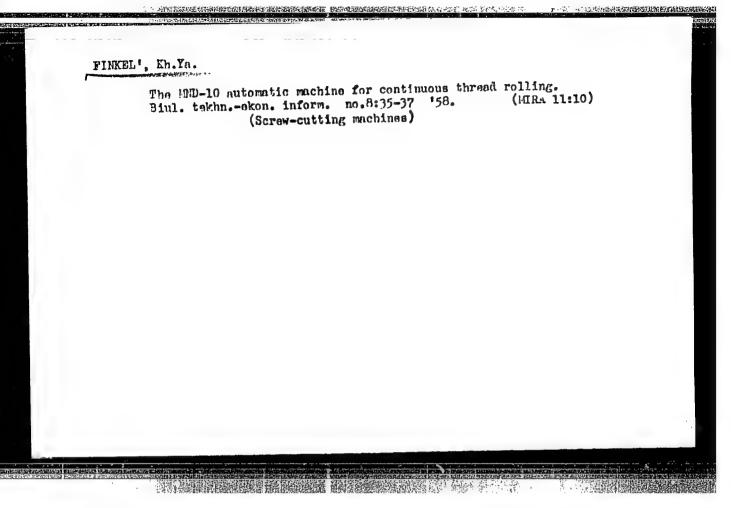
New techniques in dyeing and finishing colored calfskin velour. Leg. prom. 18 no.4:49-50 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

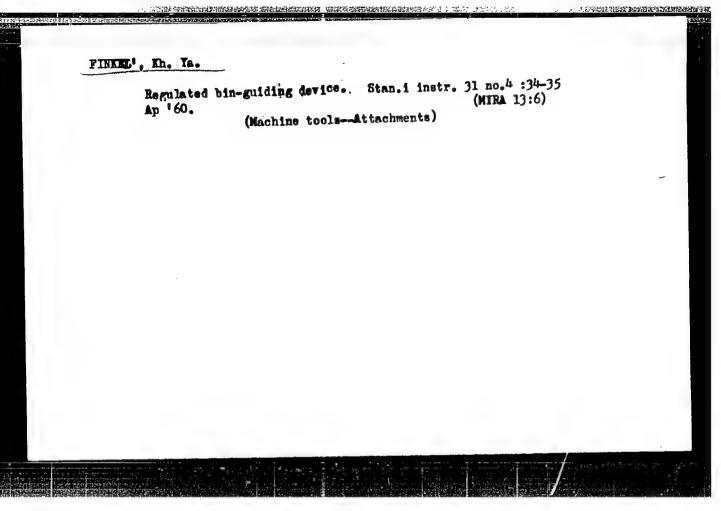
1. Nachal'nik tsekha Rizhskogo kozhevennogo zavoda "Kommunar" (for Bobrov). 2. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Rizhskogo kozhevennogo zavoda "Kommunar" (for Finkrl).

(Dyes and dyeing-Leather)









FINKEL!, Kh.Ya.

Vertical vibratory conveyers with distributing and guiding devices. Stan. i instr. 32 no. 5:26-27 My 161. (MIRA 14:5)

FINKEL', Kh.Ya.; CHERPAKOV, B.I.; BABADZHANYAN, Z.S.

THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF

Automatic control of a centerless grinding machine. Stan. 1 instr. 34 no.10:23-25 0 63. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

\$/044/62/000/004/056/099 C111/C333

AUTHOR:

Finkel', L.A.

TITLE:

On the properties of the solutions of a class of integrodifferential equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 59, abstract 4B271. ("Issled. po integro-differents. uravneniyam v Kirgizii". No. I, Frunze. AN KirgSSR, 1961, 265-273)

TEXT: The author investigates surficient existence of the solution of the Cauchy problem $z^{(k)}(x_0) = b_k (k = 1)$

= 0,1,...,n-1) for the integro-differential equation

$$z^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k(x) z^{(n-k)}(x) + \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{x} \sum_{k=0}^{m} K_k(x,t) z^{m-k}(t) dt$$
 (1)

where it is required that the absolute value of the solution be not greater than a certain function of exponential type. In the class of the functions bounded by a certain function of exponential type, the Card 1/2

On the properties of the solutions ... S/044/62/000/004/056/G99 author investigates, under certain assumptions on $p_k(x)$, $K_k(x,t)$, the number of linearly independent solutions of (1). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103

5/2757/62/000/002/0201/0210

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: On the Cauchy problem for one class of linear integro-differential equations with infinite integration limits

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki. Issledcvaniya po integro-differentsial'ny*m uravneniyam v Kirgizii, no. 2, 1962, 201-210

TOPIC TAGS: integrodifferential equation, Cauchy problem, infinite integration limits, Fredholm determinant

ABSTRACT: The solution is considered of the Cauchy problem for an integro-differential equation of the form

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103

 $L[z(x)] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b} \sum_{k=0}^{m} K_{k}(x,t)z^{(m-k)}(t)dt + \gamma(x),$

(1)

where

 $L(z(x)) \equiv z^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{k}(x)z^{(n-k)}$

with the initial conditions

 $z^{(s)}(x_0) = z_0(s)(s=0,1,...,n-1),$

and x_0 an arbitrary point of the interval $J(-\infty < x \le b)$. Theorems are derived concerning this function and its solutions, and it is shown that the solution of a similar problem by V. V. Vasil'yev

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103

(DAN SSSR 1955, v. 100, 5, 849--852) is incorrect, because the latter has incorrectly formulated the Fredholm determinant. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki AN KirgSSR (Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics, AN KirgSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007.

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

S/2757/62/000/002/0221/0231

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: Cauchy problem for the integro-differential equation of A. I. Nekrasov with infinite integration limit

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki. Issledovaniya po integro-differentsial'ny*m uravneniyam v Kirgizii, no. 2, 1962, 221-231

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem, Fredholm determinant, integrodifferential equation, infinite integration limit, Nekrasov integrodifferential equation

ABSTRACT: The solution of the Cauchy problem

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 $z^{(K)}(x_0) = z_{0}(K)$ (k=0,1,...,n-1) (4)

Card 1/4

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ACCESSION NR	AT3013104		The second of the second secon		•
for the integ	gro-differentia	l equation			:
	The second secon		•		ı
where	$L[z(x)] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx$	P[z(t)]K(x,t)dt+q(x)).	(1)	:
:	9				
.41	$z(x) = z^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k(x)$ under the agent	(n-k)	m To the to		: .
,	-1(-)	P[z(t)] =	$\sum b_{\mathbf{x}}(t)z^{(m-\kappa)}$	<n, ``<="" td=""><td>:</td></n,>	:
,	R== [
(1) is hounded	THE GREUT	Option that to		**	;
(1) is bounded function m/-	and continuous	option that the	e kernel K	x, t) of Eq.	
(1) is bounded function m/-	and continuous	option that the	e kernel K	x, t) of Eq.	
<pre>(1) is bounded function φ(x) efficients a₁(ous in J and s</pre>	and continuous is bounded and	option that the	e kernel K	x, t) of Eq.	
(1) is bounded function m/-	and continuous	option that the	e kernel K	x, t) of Eq.	

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

$$-\int_{\infty}^{b} dt \int_{x_0}^{t} |H(h,t)| dh < \infty : \int_{\infty}^{b} G(t)K(x,t)dt$$

converges absolutely and uniformly in this integral. Generalized Fredholm relations are formulated for the inhomogeneous integral equation

$$AF(x) = f(x). \tag{8}$$

where f(x) belongs to class C of continuous and bounded functions in the interval J, and several theorems are proved first with respect to the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of its kernel. The Cauchy problem for Eq. (1) with arbitrary initial conditions has a unique solution if the eigenvalues of the kernel are not roots of the Fredholm determinant. Orig. art. has: 35 formulas.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki AN KirgSSR (Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics, AN KirgSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039294

S/0044/64/000/003/B079/B080

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 3B374

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: The solution to the Cauchy problem for the integro-differential equation of A. J. Nikrasov with an infinite interval of integration

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii Kafedry* vy*ssh. matem. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-t. Frunze, 1963, 57-63

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem solution, A. J. Nikrasov integro-differential equation, infinite integration interval, Fredholm theory

TRANSLATION: For the integral equation

$$F\left(x\right)=f\left(x\right)+\lambda\int\limits_{-\infty}^{b}dt\int\limits_{x_{0}}^{t}H\left(\eta,\,t\right)K\left(x,\,t\right)F\left(\eta\right)d\eta$$

the Fredholm theory is constructed (f(x) belongs to the class C of continuous

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039294

bounded functions in the interval $I(-\infty < x \le b)$; solutions to equation (1) are also sought in the class C). In particular, an equation is constructed which is conjugate (adjoint) to equation (1). The obtained results are applied to an investigation of the solvability of the Cauchy problem

$$z^{(k)}(x_0) = z_0^{(k)}; k = 0, 1, ..., n - 1; x_0 \in I,$$
sintegro-differentiation

for the integro-differential equation

$$L[z] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b} P[z(t)] K(x, t) dt + \varphi(x);$$

$$L[z] = z^{(n)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}(x) z^{(n-i)}; P[z] = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_{i}(x) z^{(m-i)}$$

in the case m < n. It is noted that it is possible to consider the case m > n in a manner analogous to what T. J. Vigranenko did (RZh Mat, 1957, 4071). Many of the results are given without proof. V. Fyodorov.

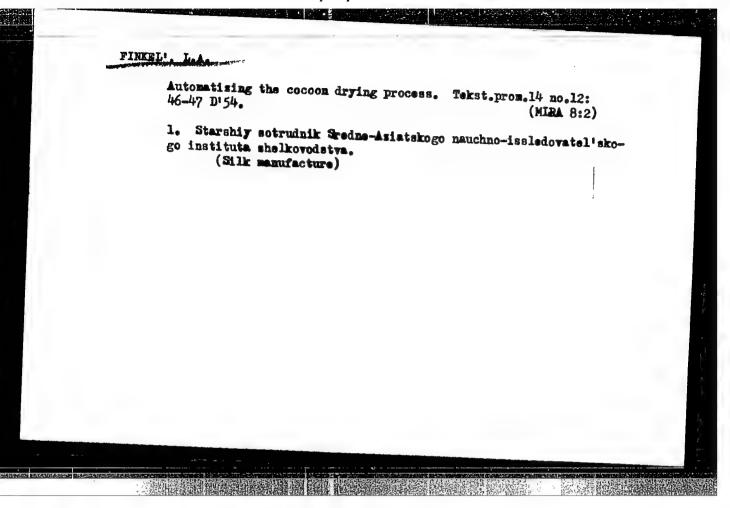
DATE ACQ: 22Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

USSR. "Silk Manufacture and Trade"
Quality ratio of occoms., Tekst. prom, No 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
March 1952. UNCL



FINKEL!, L.A.

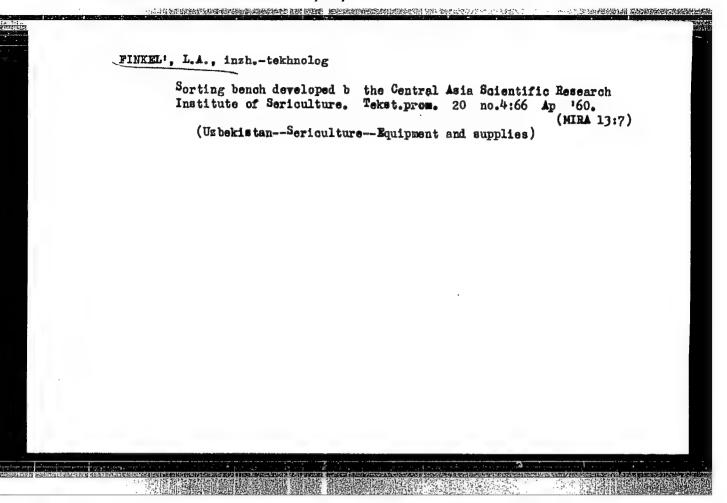
Efficient conditions for cocoon drying. Tekst. pros. 17 no.8:19-20
(MIRA 10:9)

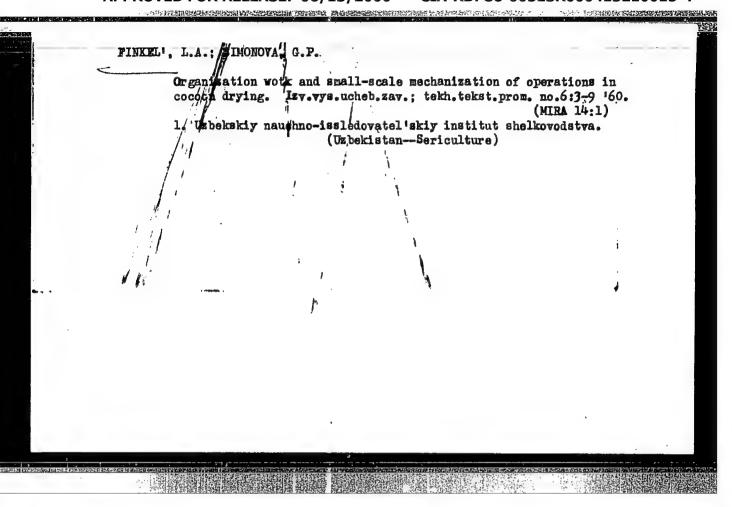
(Silk manufacture).

FINKEL', L. A., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "On the new technological process of drying silkworm cocoons in automatic cocoon desired boxes."

Tashkent, 1956, 116 x 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Tashkent Textile Inst), 120 copies (KL, 15-58, 116)

-50 -





FINKEL!, L.A., inzh.-tekhnolog

Improvement of the quality of dry cocoons. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:17-18 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

l. Starshiy spetsialist po shelku Ministerstva zagotovok Uzbekskoy SSR.

(Sericulture)

RENKEVICH, Yu.L.; FINKEL!, L.M., inzh.

Readers' letters. Geod. i kart. no.11:63-69 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Inspektor otryada No.21 Vostochno-Sibirskogo aerogeodesicheskogo predpriyatiya (for Renkevich). 2. Foto-TSekh Moskovskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (for Finkel').

(Surveying)

3(4) AUTHOR:

Finkel', L. H. Engineer of the

SOV/6-58-11-11/15

Photographic Workshop of the Moscow AGP (Aerial Surveying

Authority)

TITLE:

Contact Printer for Screen Printing (Kontaktnyy stanok dlya

shtrikhovoy pechati)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 65-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Measuring scales are usually duplicated from the original sets. (which are engraved on glass or on a filmcoated glass) by a photographic printing process. In this process there has hitherto been used a contact printer with a diffuse illumination of the negative. The scales thus produced exhibited an irregular density. On the basis of investigations carried out in the Moscow AGP (Aerial Surveying Authority) a special contact printer has been designed and constructed which operates with an almost parallel beam of light. The principal design of such a printer is described. This printer permits to obtain printed dashes with a high quality and free from shading even from such negatives, which do not lend themselves to a duplication on conventional printers. There are

Card 1/1

2 figures.

FINKEL

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H Cellulose and its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 69381.

: Finkel M., Barbassch S. Author

: Not given. Inst

: Experiments on the Production of Cellulose from Title Reed in Accordance with the Sulfate Method and its Variants. The "Caustic-Sulfur" Process and the

New "Thiosulfate" Process.

Orig Pub: An. Inst. cercetari siexperim. ind. lemn. si hirt.,

1953, No 13, 273-289.

Abstract: Laboratory and pilot plant experiments pertaining to the production of cellulose (C) from reed with the use of sulfur introducec into treating solutions are described. The introduction of sulfur shortens the digesting time compared to that of

Card 1/2

110

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.

Cellulose and its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 69381.

Abstract: the sulfate method (SM). Physical and mechanical

properties of the obtained C are inferior to those of cellulose obtained by the sulfate method. A new modification of the SM has been developed. It is called the thiosulfate method. It permits shortening of the digestion time and yields C

H

of satisfactory mechanical properties.

Card 2/2

11-33

NUMBITA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their

Application. Collulose and its Derivatives.

Paper.

The Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6804.

Finkel, M. Author :

: Alkaline Methods of Manufacturing of Cellulose from Inst Title

Reeds for Paper Industry.

Orig Pub: Celuloza si hirtic, 1956, 5, No 7, 161-167.

The sulfate method of runufacturing of cellulose and Abstract:

the method with the application of MagCO3 and S were

studied. The relation between the consumption of active alkali and the hardness index during the pulping

process was established. The effect of 3 on the deligni-

1/2 Card

1.63

NUMBER / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Cellulose and its Derivatives.

H-33

Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6804.

fication in the sode-sulfur method was investigated. The possibility of repeated utilization of black lye without encumbering the process of cellulose blanching is discussed. - From the author's summary.

Card : 2/2

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Tinket, H.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their

H-33

Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Deriva-

tives, Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34665.

Author : M. Finkel.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Digester-Desintegrator of Continuous Action for Hemi-

cellulose Production of Reed.

Orig Pub: Celuloza și Mirtie, 1957, 6, No 4, 128-130.

Abstract: The above mentioned aggregate and auxiliary installa-

tions pertaining to it for manufacturing hemicellulose by the soda method under atmospherical pressure

are described.

Card : 1/1

H Country : RULANIA Catogory 44539 Abs. Jour : Finkel, M. ...thor Institut. : A Freliminary Hydrolysis of Baw Material as a Method of Treatment in Froduction of Sulfate Pitlo Callulose for : Celul. gi hirtia, 1367,6, artificial Fibers Orig Pub. No 12, 425-427 abstract Data are given on pre-hydrolysis by water and acid of pentosan-containing raw internal, especially annual plants, and the offect of this treatment on cellulose. Author's resume.

Card: 1/1

11 - 17 (--

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

H-33 RUMANIA / Chemical Tochnology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Colluloso and Its Dorivative. Paper.

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17802 Abs Jour

Author : Finkel, M. : Not given Inst

: Derivation of Collulose for Artificial Fiber from One-Title

Year Old Plants

: Coluloza si hirtio, 1958, 7, No 1, 33-34 Orig Pub

: Utilization of one-year old plants for the manufacture Lbstract

of collulose (C) and artificial collulose fiber is hampered by high content of inorganic substances present, particularly SiO2 (I). As the plants grow, proportion of the soluble I in alkali increases. Therefore, in the manufacture of C it is essential to employ mature plants. Quantity of the alkali insoluble I in various parts of

a plant is present in the following decreasing order:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Collulose and Its Derivative. Paper.

H-33

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17802

loaves, ears, knots, stocks. From reed, containing 2.31% I, and while employing sulfite process, C with 3.4% ash is obtained that contains 89% I. After the three-stage bloaching (with the cold caustic treatment) C contained 1.70% ash of 97.6% I. C obtained in the sulfite process contained 1.70% ash and after bloaching - 0.20% ash of 20% I but of high pentazane content. The preliminary hydrolysis (P.H.) of raw material decreases the hemicallulose content in C. The sulfate type C derived from straw, after PH contains 0.21%, and after bloaching 0.077% ash. It is assumed that from the one-year old plants it is possible to obtain C of low ash content (obtained from the sulfate treatment followed by caustic enrichment and heating or obtained from the sulfate treatment preceded by PH). -- G. Markus

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

Country	. RULMATTA	
Category		
Abs. Jour	: 44402	
Author Institut. Titlo	opresou, Gh.; Apostol, V.; Finkel, M.;	
11010	Freduction of Sulfato Cellulose with a High Field from Ceniferous Woody Tissue in Rumania	
orig Pub.	Gelul. si hirtie, 1958, 7, No 9, 364-374	
Abstract	The possibility was established of producing sulfate cellulose with a high yield (55-65%). Technical-economic data are given on advantages of using this product. Authors' resume.	
Gard: 1/1		

FINKEL, M.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and

Their Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and

Derivatives, Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63057.

Author : M. Finkel

: Not given. Inst : Ross's Graph as Auxiliary Mean for Studying Title

Technological Process of Cellulose and Semi-

cellulose Manufacture.

Orig Pub: Celuloza si hirtie, 1958, 7, No 3, 87 - 90.

Abstract: The Ross's graph serves for the explanation of

data obtained at the cellulose manufacturing, if one parameter was changed in a series of experimental digestions. Explanations how to plot a Ross's graph and examples of practical application thereof are presented.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR:

Finkel! M. Ya.

SOV/68-58-9-12/21

TITLE:

On the Problem of Improving Technical-Economical Indices of the Production of Raw Benzole (K voprosu uluchsheniya tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazateley proizvodstva syrogo

benzola)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 9, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Variations in the consumption of steam, absorption oil, electric power and water per ton of raw benzole on various coking works are discussed. It is concluded that

various coking works are discussed. It is concluded that in order to improve the operation of benzole plants the following measures should be taken: 1) wider application of preheating the oil in deflegmators and heat exchangers; 2) heat exchanger of low efficiency which cannot be reconstructed should be replaced by modern apparatus

designed by Giprokoks; 3) the amount of absorption oil should be limited to a maximum of 50 m³/ton of raw benzole;

Card 1/2

sov/68-58-9-12/21

On the Problem of Improving Technical-Economical Indices of the Production of Raw Benzole

and 4) in order to separate naphthalene and benzene hydrocarbons boiling to $180\,^{\circ}\!\text{C}$ from the reflux and their return to debenzolised oil, the use of an additional column for distilling reflux should be tested.

There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

FINKEL, M.A., dotaent; KAHITOVA, M.I.

Vacuum extractor in obstetrical practice. Akush. i gin.
no.1s88-90 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rodil'nyy dom No.4 (glavnyy vrach V.D. Aleshina), Tashkent.

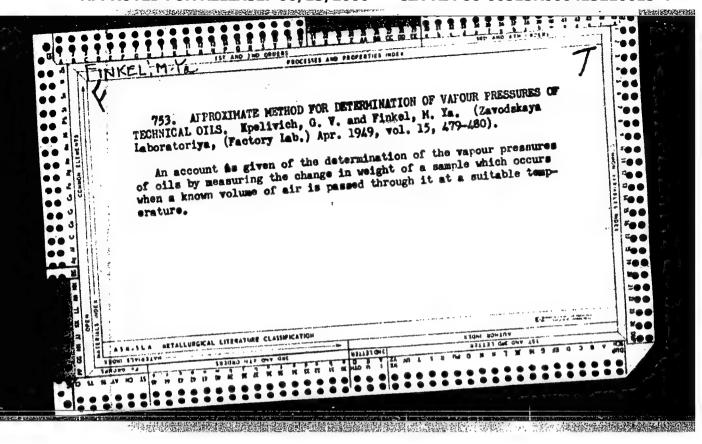
PINKEL', M. YA.

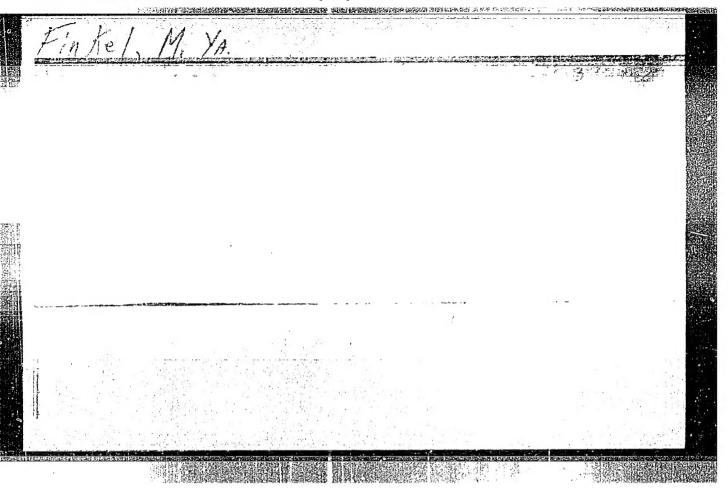
27153. KOPELEVICH, G. V., FINKEL', M. YA. Metod opredeleniya potentsial'nykh i fakticheskikh smol v poglotitel'nykh maslakh dlya ulavlivaniya syrogo benzola. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1949, No.8, s. 1007-08.

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4





220 Finkel', M.Ya. (UKhIN), Lyukimson, M.I. and AUTHOR: Kobzantsev, V.B. (Zhdanovskiy Coke Oven Works) On lowering the acidity of ammonium sulphate. (O snizhenii TITIE: kislotnosti sul'fata ammoniya.) PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), (Ceke + Chem. Plant 1957, No. 4, pp. 37 - 39, (U.S.S.R.) It is stated that in order to decrease the acidity of ABSTRACT: ammonium sulphate, oily impurities in the mother liquor should be separated. Observations indicated that if sufficient settling time is provided, oily and tarry impurities float on top and can be removed from circulation and thus the subsequent contamination of the salt can be prevented. In the Zhdanovsk Works the circulation of the mother liquor was modified, namely a large capacity tank (about 43 m) was included as a settling capacity. Floating impurities were thus periodically removed from the circulation. This temporary measure was later replaced by the following scheme. The circulation pot was used as a settling tank. The liquor circulated in the saturator independently from the circulation pot by joining a pump directly to the saturator to withdraw the mother liquor from its middle zone and delivering it to the agitator. The circulation in the circulation pot was kept low in order to permit the separation of oily and tarry impurities. In addition, the washing of crystals in centrifuges was carried out with water heated to 70 °C. The above measures decreased the acid content of salt from 0.194-0.195% There are 2 tables. to 0.006-0.025%

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TITLE:

On Decreasing the Temperature of Crystallization of Creosote Absorption Oil During Its Regeneration. (O snizhenii temperatury kristallizatsii rabotayushchego kamennougolinogo poglotitelinogo masla v protsesse ego regeneratsii).

PERIODICAL:

Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to decrease the crystallization temperature of creosote absorption oil, the method of its regeneration was modified. The residues were removed from the regenerator at 270°C or somewhat higher temperatures (analysis of residues - table 3). The temperature of the oil in the regenerator was lowered from 170-175°C to 150-155°C and the consumption of direct steam from 4-5 to 2.5-3.0 ton/hr. With such practice a low temperature of crystallization of the circulating oil is maintained by removing from it the fraction boiling above 270°C. The quality of the absorption oil, before and after the above change in practice was introduced, is shown in table 4. The following participated in the work: M. A. Kogan, A. D. Kudlayev, V. M. Zaychenko (from Giprokoks) and S. B. Kotel'nikov, P. M. Rodshteyn, M. I. Lyukimson, V. B. Kobzantsev, A. M. Sverkovich and F. Ya. Ratgauzer (from Zhdanov Coke Oven Works). There are 4 tables.

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